

*A List of the Hemiptera collected by J. K. Lord, Esq., in Egypt, along the African Shore of the Red Sea and in Arabia; with Descriptions of the Species new to Science.* By F. WALKER, F.L.S.

KLUG, in his 'Symbolæ Physicæ,' has contributed much to the illustration of the insects of Arabia, but the Entomology of Egypt has been for the most part neglected. The latter region, once the bed of a sea, was gradually peopled with an insect-fauna, partly resembling that along the shores of the Mediterranean, and of which there are some traces on the sandy sea-coasts of England. This fauna has been modified by the very ancient cultivation of the soil, and by the agency of the Nile in distributing along its banks some of the products of the interior of Africa.

The localities in which insects were collected by Mr. Lord are as follows:—

*Egypt.*—Cairo, Shoobra, Heliopolis, Red Mountain, Geezech Pyramids.

*Africa, near the Red Sea.*—Berenice, Souakin, Hor Tamanib, Massowah, Sheyk Berout, Akeek (island), Harkeko, Dahleck (island), Rafla (Annesley Bay), Tarjora (Straits of Bab-el-Mendeb), Akeeko (Arab village), Zayla (Indian Ocean).

*Arabia.*—Wâdy Gennèh, Wâdy Amara, Wâdy Sidri, Wells of Moses, Pharoah's Baths, Wâdy Ferran, Wâdy Nash, Wâdy-es-Sheykh, Tór, Wâdy Gharandel, Wâdy Hebran, Plain of Ramleh, Gebel, Musa (Mount Sinai), gardens round Mount Sinai, sandy plains (Mount Sinai), Convent Garden (Mount Sinai), Wâdy Atall.

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Fam. PACHYCORIDÆ.—Gen. LIBYSSA, *Dallas*.

1. *12-punctata*. *Cimex 12-punctatus*, *Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl.* 527. Hor Tamanib. Inhabits S. Africa and Madagascar.

Fam. EURYGASTRIDÆ.—Gen. TRIGONOSOMA, *Delaporte*.

2. *Falcata*. *Cimex falcatus*, *Cyrillo, Ent. Neap.* 5, pl. 6, f. 9. Mount Sinai. Inhabits S. France, Trebizond, Sicily, Egypt and Ceylon.

Fam. CYDNIDÆ.—Gen. ÆTHUS, *Dallas*.

3. *Brunneus*. *Cydnus brunneus*, *Fabr. Syst. Rhyn.* 185. Cairo. Inhabits S. Europe and Syria.

Gen. CYDNUS, *Fabr.*

4. *Aterrimus*. *Cimex aterrimus*, *Forster, Nov. Ins. Sp.* 71. Cairo. Inhabits S. Europe.

Fam. HALYDIDÆ.—Gen. AGONOSCELIS, *Spinola*.

5. *Versicolor*. *Cimex versicolor*, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* iv. 120. Zayla. Inhabits W. Africa, S. Africa and E. Africa.

Gen. MUSTHA, *Am. et Serv.*

6. *Spinosula*. *Halys spinosula*, *Lefebvre, Mag. Zool.* 1831, pl. 21. Wâdy Gennèh. Inhabits Greece, Turkey and Egypt.

Fam. PENTATOMIDÆ.—Gen. ANTESTIA, *Stal.*

7. *Flavovaria*. *Rhaphigaster flavovarius*, *Dallas, Cat. Hem.* 288. Harkeko. Inhabits Hindostan.

Gen. STRACHIA, *Hahn.*

8. *Placens*. Metallic-green, roughly punctured; markings luteous, partly whitish. Head in front of the eyes with a slender border, which is accompanied by a streak on each side, above and beneath; under-side, pectus and abdomen luteous, the latter with black dots on each side. Antennæ black. Prothorax with a border, with a stripe, with a band near the fore border, with an oblique streak proceeding from the band on each side hindward, and with a callus where the band traverses the streak. Scutellum with a clavate streak on each side and an apical spot. Each fore wing with a streak along the base of the fore border and two streaks in the disk, the hinder streak transverse; membrane black. Legs luteous; femora with a black streak near each tip; tarsi and four posterior tibiæ towards the base black; fore tibiæ mostly black. Length of the body 3—3¼ lines. Wells of Moses. Wâdy Nash. Mount Sinai.

9. *Amænula*. Black with luteous markings, finely punctured; under side and legs luteous. Head luteous, with an irregular black band on the hind border. Antennæ black. Prothorax with a stripe and with two dots on each side; fore border and sides also luteous. Scutellum luteous, with a large semicircular basal black spot, which is divided by a luteous longitudinal line. Fore wings with a stripe along the fore border and with two little contiguous streaks. Length of the body 2—2½ lines. Mount Sinai.

Gen. RHAPHIGASTER, *Delaporte*.

10. *Prasinus*. *Cimex prasinus*, *Linn. Syst. Nat.* i. 722. Cairo. Harkeko. Inhabits Europe, W. Indies, S. America, Africa, Asia, New Zealand, and many eastern islands.

11. *Flavolineatus*, Hope, *Cat. Hem.* 31. Hor Tamanib. Inhabits Hindostan, Ceylon, and some eastern islands.

Fam. EDESSIDÆ.—Gen. CYCLOPELTA, *Am. et Serv.*

12. *Funebris?* *Cimex funebris*, *Fabr. Ent. Syst.* iv. 116. Wâdy Ferran. Inhabits W. Africa. This specimen here recorded may be a different species.

Fam. COREIDÆ.—Gen. GONOCERUS, *Latr.*

13. *Notatus*. *Cimex notatus*, *Thunb. Nov. Ins. Sp.* 27. Harkeko. Massowah. Inhabits S. Africa.

(To be continued.)

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*The Horn of the Indian Rhinoceros Moveable.*—Interested, like very many others, in the curious feat of self-mutilation performed by the male rhinoceros at the Zoo, I paid him a visit on Saturday, August the 27th, expecting to see the horn itself adorned with a label notifying the particulars of so extraordinary an event: in this I was disappointed; but I made an observation on the female rhinoceros which was so new and interesting to me that I think it worth recording. It has long been observed by all who habitually frequent these gardens, that this horn topples forward over the creature's mouth, and has thus assumed a very extraordinary appearance; but it has not been recorded, or I should perhaps say that I have seen no record, of the horn being moveable, not perhaps at the will of the animal, or by the assistance of any muscles connected with the horn, but by the application of some external power, such, for instance, as that of a man's hand. I saw this phenomenon exhibited several times by a visitor at the gardens, and it was very evident that the horn was *loose*, just in the same sense as we speak of a loose tooth. It is, I believe, an opinion now universally received, that the material of which the horn is composed is exactly the same as hair, that it is in fact neither more nor less than conglomerate hair; but there is nothing in this to induce the belief that it could be moved independently of the head, and indeed independently of the skin, for as the operator rocked the horn very gently to and fro a slight fissure became evident between the base of the horn and the skin immediately surrounding it, so that it not only seems probable that this creature may shortly become hornless, like its mate, but it suggests the idea that the horn of the rhinoceros, like that of the stag, may be deciduous and renewable. In connection with this subject the following note by a well-known zoologist will be found highly interesting: it is extracted from the 'Field' newspaper of the 10th of September.—*Edward Newman*.